## TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON BUILDING MATERIALS

TIBM-12

FOR USE IN THE DESIGN OF LOW-COST HOUSING

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 18, 1936.

## THERMAL INSULATION

Insulating Values for Frame Wall Construction— Wood Siding with Various Types of Interior Finishes

This is a brief presentation of calculated thermal insulating values for frame wall construction—wood siding with various types of interior finishes, based on tests conducted by the National Bureau of Standards and presented in detail in former Letter Circular No. 227, "Thermal Insulation", (April 19, 1927); and Bureau of Standards Research Paper No. 291, "Heat Transfer Through Building Walls", (August 6, 1930), by M. S. Van Dusen and J. L. Finck.

lout of Print.

Out of print and not available by purchase but may be consulted in Government depository libraries.

l square foot of wall area, per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference between the air on one side of the wall ting value is defined as the number of hours required for the passage of 1 Btu of heat through and the air on the other.

2If 1/2" plaster is applied to plaster board or wall board, add 0.22.

2if 1/2" plaster is applied to plaster board or wall board, add 0.75.

2For siding and paper on studs, without sheathing, deduct 0.75.

4If wood sheathing is replaced by 1/2", 3/4", or 1" rigid insulation boards, add 0.77, 1.52, or 2.28

respectively. off 1/2", 3/4", or 1" flexible insulation is used with wood sheathing, add 1.85, 2.78, or 3.70 respectively. respectively.

If 1/2", 3/4", or 1" rigid insulation board is used with wood sheathing, add 1.52, 2.27, or 3.03

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